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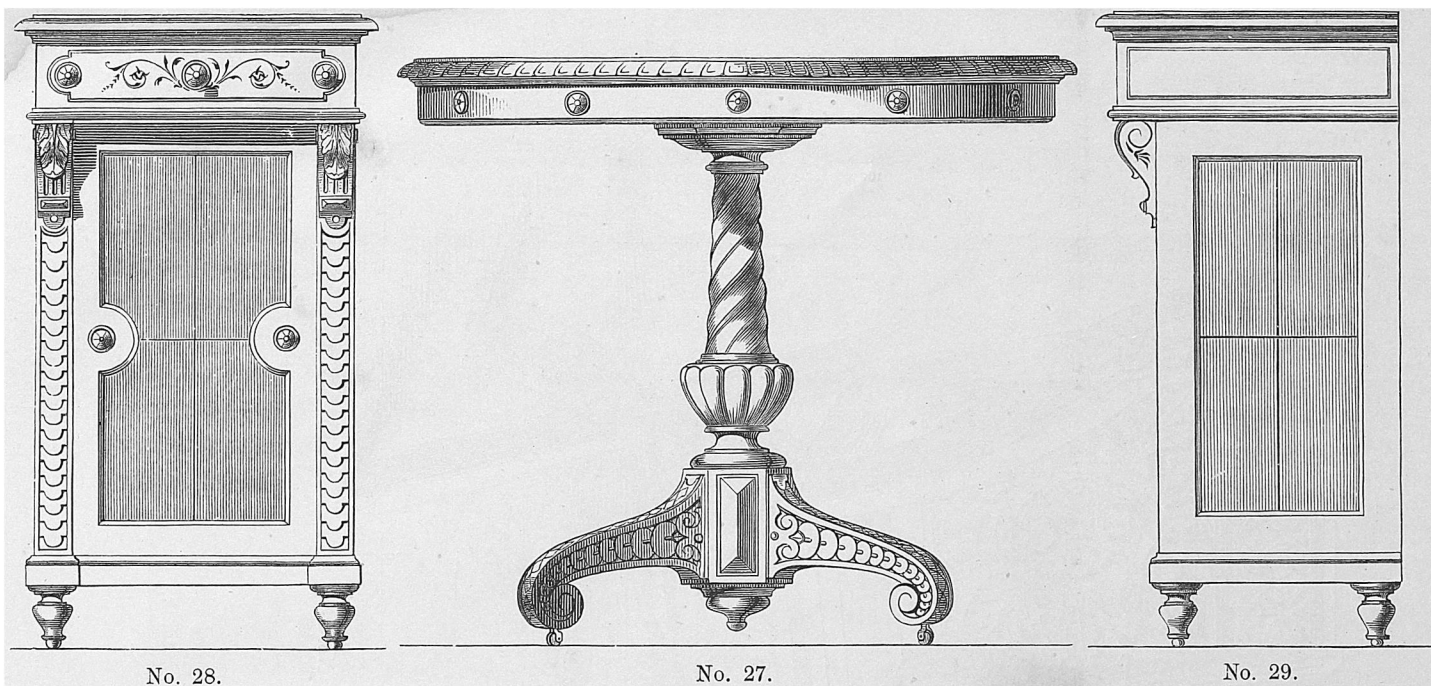
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Nos. 27—29. Round Table, Front and Side Elevation of Night-Table, belonging to set of Bed-room Furniture partly communicated in preceding numbers. Mr. Steffan, Munich.
Details Nos 4—7 of Supplement.

VARIOUS.

Preparation of Tungsten Blue.

By M. Tessié de Motay.

Dissolve, in a sufficient quantity of water, and successively, 10 parts of tungstate of soda, 8 of tin-salt (protochloride of tin), 5 of ferrocyanide of potassium, and 1 of perchloride of iron. When all these substances are dissolved, the mixture is thoroughly stirred up, and the sediment which is formed is separated by filtration. As soon as the liquid has run off, the moist pasty matter is spread out in thin layers upon suitable glass plates, or shallow dishes, and for several days exposed to the action of strong daylight and sunshine. This slowly causes the formation of a beautifully blue pigment; and this action may be accelerated by washing the material, so as to remove the matters soluble in water which it yet contains. The blue material has a great similarity to Prussian blue, but differs from it by not being bleached by sunlight; akin to Prussian blue it resists the action of acids, but not of alkalis. The tungsten blue can be heated to about 180° without decomposition. Its per centage of composition, in 100 parts, is — water, 7.85; tin, 31.69; iron, 5.13; cyanogen, 19.41; blue oxide of tungsten, 35.60; total, 99.68. This blue is not affected by artificial light at all, and is sold at the same price as the very best quality of Prussian blue.

Glazing with Rods.

A New York paper speaks of a new contrivance for preventing people looking into a room, while light is not excluded. It consists of a numbers of glass rods arranged either vertically or horizontally, and secured together by appropriate frames, forming a series of cylindrical lenses which break up the light, and throw it into every part of the room, thus producing a soft and diffused

glow, which is very beautiful and pleasant. The glass rods may be of any color, and by an arrangement of the colors very beautiful effects can be produced. The contrivance is the invention of Mr. Demuth.

New Glazing Material.

In out-door glazing, whatever amount of care and attention may be exercised, it is occasionally a matter of much difficulty to ensure sound work. This uncertainty arises from various causes; for instance, the non-adherence of the paint-priming to the framework by reason of an interposing film of grease, size, etc.; the different rates of expansion between the glass and the framework in which it has been imbedded; and the action of the sun of exposed portions while a contiguous portion is shaded. In the latter case, large sheets of glass that have been imbedded in deep recesses, or sashes, or stonework, are often broken; but the greatest difficulty in keeping work sound while the glass remains unbroken is found in contiguous and extended metal sash-work, such as that on the roofs of Paxton construction, railway sheds, and conservatories. A more elastic medium than ordinary putty has long been a desideratum and we learn from a paper recently read before the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, by W. R. M. Bancroft that a new compound of this kind is being manufactured by Sir W. A. Rose & Co. of London, under the name of *Thermo-Plastic Putty*. It has been used on the new large roof of the Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and other extensive works, and has been severely tested. This putty, we are told, speedily sets hard, retaining a certain amount of elasticity; but when exposed to heat it becomes soft and more elastic returning to its former hardness and position on cooling, thereby allowing for the unequal expansion of the glass and its frame, insuring sound work for a long period. The cost is not great. *The Builder.*